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SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 1963

NO. 133

CONTENTS

PAGES

1.	MARKET REVIEW	2 - 4
2.	LETTER OF MAY 28, 1963 TO CHAIRMAN, SUB-COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (WITH ENCLOSURE)	5 - 9
3.	STATEMENT MAY 29, 1963 BEFORE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE	10 - 19
4.	CHARTS ON SUGAR SUPPLIES AND PRICES	20 - 22
5.	(a) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO SUGAR SUPPLIES FOR 1963	23 - 25
	(b) OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	24
6.	STATISTICAL SERIES	26 - 43
	(a) Highlights	26
	(b) Supply and Disposition Summary: January-March 1963	27
	(c) Disposition and stocks: January-March 1963 and 1962	28
	To end April 1963 and 1962	28
	(d) Mainland Production and Quota Charges: January-March 1963 and 1962	29
	(e) Refiners and Importers receipts by Source of Supply: January-March 1963 and 1962	29 - 30
	(f) Status of Quota and Balance as of April 30, 1963	31 - 32
	as of May 17, 1963	33 - 34
	(g) Deliveries by States: March 1963	35
	To end March 1963 and 1962	36 - 37
	(h) Deliveries by types of product or business of buyer, First quarter 1963, with comparisons	
	(1) Sugar	38 - 40
	(2) Dextrose	41
	(i) Sugar Prices by Areas	42
	(j) Refined sugar production and stocks	43
7.	RECEIPTS OF RAW AND DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR, QUOTA AND NON-QUOTA PURCHASES BY PORT OF ENTRY AND AREA OF ORIGIN 1962	44 - 45

MARKET REVIEW

Deliveries for U. S. consumption from January 1 through May 25, 1963 totaled 4,006,000 tons or 614,000 tons more than for the same period last year. Based on normal rates of delivery and the increase in population it would appear that stocks held by industrial users, wholesalers and retailers were over 500,000 tons higher than those held at the beginning of the year, which, themselves, had been expanded late last year by stock piling in anticipation of the tie-up on the water front at the turn of the year.

As of May 23, 1963, all but about 100,000 tons of the foreign countries portion of the 10,400,000 total quotas had been either committed or assured to this market and additional supplies appeared to be available. The 10,300,000 tons assured will permit marketings of 500,000 tons more sugar than anticipated consumption during 1963 without a reduction in the high level of quota stocks held by refiners at the end of 1962.

The spot price of domestic raw sugar, duty paid New York, rose from 9.78 cents per pound on May 1, 1963 to 13.20 cents on May 22. The next day it was announced that the global quota had been filled and the following day the spot price fell 0.50 cent. Further declines brought the spot price to 10.50 cents on the last day of May and to 8.50 cents on June 5.

The wholesale price of refined cane sugar in the Northeast rose from 12.10 cents per pound at the beginning of May to 16.30 cents on May 23 when the spot price of raw sugar was 13.20. With the raw sugar price 1.60 cents lower on May 28, the refined price was reduced to 15.50 cents effective May 29.

As of May 29, 1963, the following wholesale refined sugar prices were in effect:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	<u>cents per lb. in 100 lb. bags</u>	
Northeast	15.50	
New York metropolitan area	15.40	
Southeast	14.00	
Gulf	15.50	
Eastern beet		15.10
Chicago-West	15.00	13.25
Lower Pacific Coast	14.50	14.50
Northwest	14.50	13.25
Mountain States	14.60	13.25

The world sugar price as quoted by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange on May 15 was 10.25 cents per pound, f.o.b. and stowed Caribbean Ports including Brazil and a week later, May 22, reached a high of 12.60 cents per pound. This was an increase of 4.10 cents per pound since May 1. The price remained at 12.60 cents on May 23 but by May 31 had fallen to 10.40 cents or 1.90 cents above the price on May 1. The futures market followed the same pattern with a net gain of almost 2.5 cents in the past thirty days for the nearby months. May of 1964 stood at 9.32 cents as of May 31.

The supply situation has been so sensitive that incidents which would go almost unnoticed in normal times could boost the market from 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundredweight. A warehouse fire in Townsville, Australia was reported to have destroyed 77,000 tons of sugar and the market reacted violently. Early reports that the weather was still unseasonably cold in Europe no doubt raised questions about total plantings and delayed development of the first supply that could ease the market. Since May 22 this tendency to interpret all developments bullishly seems to have passed.

Cuba reported production to May 2 of 3,060,000 metric tons. This is almost 1,000,000 tons less than the same date in 1962. Trade estimates of total production appear to center around 3,600,000 metric tons based on the May 2 announcement. It is reported that now only a few mills are still grinding. The rainy season has started and production has probably tapered off. It has been announced that a contract has been signed by Cuba to supply Morocco with 1,000,000 metric tons of sugar over the next three years.

More complete analyses on the sugar situation are set forth below:

- (1) Letter of May 28 to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, United States House of Representatives (with enclosure);
- (2) Statement May 29, by Charles S. Murphy, Under Secretary of Agriculture, before the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate;
- (3) Charts on pages 20, 21 and 22.

May 28, 1963

Honorable Leonor K. Sullivan, Chairman
Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs
House of Representatives.

Dear Mrs. Sullivan:

There is enclosed a statement on 1963 sugar supplies for the United States, prepared in accordance with the request you made of us during our conference with you and Congressman Patman on May 27.

You will observe that supplies already assured to this country amount to 10,287,000 tons or more than 500,000 tons in excess of the record domestic distribution of 9,754,000 tons in 1962.

Our sugar supplies are made available under several domestic and foreign quotas.

Quotas for our domestic areas amount to 5,700,000 tons.

The foreign quotas approximate 4,700,000 tons. These consist of (a) basic country quotas established under the Sugar Act for specific foreign countries, (b) the quota reserved for Cuba and now reallocated on a global basis to countries having the ability to supply the sugar, and (c) deficits resulting from determinations that certain countries or areas will be unable to fill all or a part of their quotas, which are reallocated to the Republic of the Philippines and to exporting countries of the Western Hemisphere that are able to supply the sugar.

Of the basic foreign country quotas totaling 2,498,000 tons, the importation of 1,118,000 tons was assured by actual quota charges by May 23. The Department has now received replies from inquiries sent out to foreign countries giving assurances that they will send substantially all of the remaining country quota sugar in accordance with the schedule of arrivals shown in the attached Table III.

Of the 473,000 tons to be reallocated as a result of deficit determinations, all but 101,000 tons has been assured through actual quota

charges and the assurances given by the Republic of the Philippines. We have reasonable expectations that a large part of the remaining 101,000 tons will be offered after harvests get under way.

The global quota of 1,725,000 tons was substantially all filled by the close of business Thursday, May 23. Thus we have assurance that more than ample supplies will be available to meet all requirements for consumption and industrial usage and to permit a further material increase in stocks. Since this fact became known Friday morning it is reasonable to believe that it was a major factor in bringing about the price declines on Friday and yesterday which resulted in the domestic spot price falling in those two days by \$1.40 per 100 pounds.

We are looking forward to working with your Subcommittee in its efforts to bring out the facts about the sugar situation. Such information should go far in correcting the price and distribution excesses of recent weeks.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Charles S. Murphy
Under Secretary

Enclosures

1963 Sugar Supplies for United States

Sugar supplies assured to this country by foreign suppliers and available from domestic areas in 1963 total 10,287,000 tons or more than 500,000 tons in excess of the record domestic distribution of 9,754,000 tons in 1962.

Of the global quota of 1,725,000 tons less than 2,000 tons remained unallocated (or charged) to quota at the close of business May 23.

Of the deficit reallocations totaling 473,000 tons, 320,000 tons have been charged to quota and the Republic of the Philippines has given assurances that it would fill the 52,000 tons it had been reallocated. There remains, therefore, 101,000 tons to be reallocated to Western Hemisphere countries.

Adjusted marketing quotas for the domestic area total 5,703,000 tons. These are shown in Table I.

Table I

Adjusted quotas for Domestic Producing Areas

	<u>Short tons, raw value</u>
Domestic Beet Sugar	2,698,590
Mainland Cane Sugar	1,009,873
Hawaii	1,110,000
Puerto Rico	870,000
Virgin Islands	<u>15,000</u>
Total	5,703,463

Foreign supplies now assured total 4,584,000 tons of which 3,161,000 tons have been charged to quotas and 1,423,000 tons have been assured as a result of inquiries sent to the foreign supplying countries. Data on quotas, quota charges and total United States imports by countries of origin are shown in Table II.

Virtually all sugar to be imported under the global quota of 1,725,000 tons has been charged to the quota, thus assuring importation by November 15. It is anticipated that some of this sugar will be imported at an earlier date than shown in Table II.

Of the reallocations of deficits totaling 473,000 tons, 67.7 percent will be imported by October. When the additional 52,000 tons promised by the Republic of the Philippines is charged, such charges will amount to 78.6 percent of the deficit declarations.

Of the basic foreign country quotas totaling 2,498,000 tons, 1,118,000 tons or 45 percent had been charged by the close of business May 23 for importation not later than July. To obtain information on the remaining 1,380,000 tons or 55 percent, inquiries were sent to all foreign supplying countries asking for the extent and time of their additional shipments. The replies covered substantially all of the remaining basic

quotas and the recent deficit reallocation of 52,000 tons to the Republic of the Philippines. The arrival time of sugar by months under the several quotas in accordance with quota charges made to date and indicated arrival time of additional supplies are shown in Table III.

Visible inventories of sugar (stocks held by refiners, beet processors and importers) at the end of April amounted to 1,621,000 tons, or approximately 83,000 tons less than at the end of April 1962. Invisible inventories (stocks held by wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users) are believed, on the basis of distribution data since last fall, to approximate one million tons or to be around 600,000 tons larger than they were a year ago.

TABLE II

SUGAR QUOTAS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INDICATED ADDITIONAL OFFERINGS
CALENDAR YEAR 1963, AND CHARGES TO QUOTAS BY COUNTRIES C.O.B. MAY 23, 1963

Country	Basic	Charges to:			Total	Indicated	Total
	Country	Basic	Deficit Re-	Global	Quota	Additional	Prospective
	Quotas		allocations	Quota	Charges	Offerings	Imports
	(S.T.R.V.)	----- (Thousands, short tons, raw value) -----					
Philippines	1,050,000	523	106		628	579	1,208
Dominican Republic	336,243	86	37	202	326	275	601
Peru	206,243	50		212	262	156	418
Mexico	206,243	191	116	22	329	15	344
Brazil	195,793	0		281	281	196	477
Br. West Indies	98,050	78	46		123	43	166
Australia	43,339	11		175	186	33	218
Rep. of China	38,114	38		36	74	0	74
French West Indies	32,581	15		66	81	2/	81
Colombia	32,581	0		46	46	33	78
Nicaragua	27,048	14		15	29	19	48
Costa Rica	27,048	19		10	29	2/	29
Ecuador	27,048	0		28	29	27	55
India	21,823	20		102	122	0	122
Haiti	21,823	15	7	12	34	2/	34
Guatemala	21,823	20	6	19	46	2/	46
South Africa	21,823	0		111	111	22	133
Argentina	20,000	9		217	226	11	237
Panama	16,290	12			12	5	16
El Salvador	11,065	10	2	7	19	2/	19
Paraguay	10,758	0			0	0	0
British Honduras	10,758	0			0	0	0
Fiji Islands	10,758	0		24	24	11	35
Ireland	10,000	5			5	2/	5
Belgium	182			8	8	0	8
France				24	24		24
Reunion				11	11	0	11
Southern Rhodesia				11	11		11
Mauritius				67	67		67
Turkey				7	7		7
Venezuela				12	12		12
Totals	2,497,434	1,118	320	1,723	3,161	1,423	4,584
Quota Balance		1,380	153	2			
Total Charges Plus Balances		2,498	473 1/	1,725			

1/ Total quota deficits: Rep. of Philippines 157,618; Western Hemisphere Countries 315,827.

2/ No report.

TABLE III

CHARGES TO CALENDAR YEAR 1963 SUGAR QUOTAS AND INDICATED ADDITIONAL
ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY MONTH OF EXPECTED ARRIVAL, C.O.B. MAY 23, 1963

Month of Expected Arrival	Quantities Charges To: 1/			Total Quota Charges	Indicated Additional Arrivals	Total Prospective Imports
	Basic	Deficit	Global			
	Quotas	Reallo- cations	Quota			
----- (Thousands, Short Tons, Raw Value) -----						
January	58	0	121	179	---	179
February	169	0	169	338	---	338
March	245	2	120	367	---	367
April	255	45	152	452	---	452
May	215	124	147	486	---	486
June	125	12	91	228	152	380
July	51	34	84	169	177	346
August	---	50	105	155	233	388
September	---	37	289	326	259	585
October	---	16	167	183	319	502
November	---	--	278	278	217	495
December	---	--	---	---	66	66
Total Prospective Imports	1,118	320	1,723	3,161	1,423	4,584
Quota Balances 2/	1,380	153	2	1,535		
Total Quotas	2,498	473	1,725	4,696		

1/ Imports may be earlier than indicated.

2/ Prospective importations within such balances are included in indicated additional arrivals.

Statement of Charles S. Murphy
Under Secretary of Agriculture
Before The
Committee on Finance of the
United States Senate
May 29, 1963

Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to make clear to this Committee and to the American public that we do not face a sugar shortage in this nation despite a tight world sugar supply situation. As a result of a series of actions taken by the Department beginning some six months ago, we have sugar already on hand or committed to the United States for this year totaling 500,000 tons more than last year's entire national consumption.

This assurance of plentiful supplies available to us should help to eliminate uncertainty in our markets, discourage speculation, and contribute to a much more stable sugar situation than we have had in recent months. In fact, the last few days have seen significant price declines both here and abroad which, I believe, reflect the growing realization that the United States as a major consumer has enough sugar.

The Current Sugar Situation in the U. S.

I would like to elaborate on that statement. The consumption of sugar on a per capita basis in the United States has not varied significantly in recent years. It runs between 103 and 104 pounds per person. With the present population of 189 million, actual consumption of sugar in 1963 will approximate 9.8 million tons. The total of all sugar marketing quotas, both domestic and foreign, for this year amounts to 10.4 million tons. At this time, the supply assured to this country is just under 10,300,000 tons -- 10,287,000 tons to be exact.

Because the chronic condition of unmarketable sugar surpluses in the world changed to a balanced situation toward the end of last year and into a tight supply situation as this year progressed, many sugar users and

distributors in the United States assumed that supplies in this country would also be scarce. This led them to stockpile sugar. Their inventories were already high at the beginning of the year as a result of a stock buildup in preparing for the waterfront strike. They added moderately to these stocks in the first quarter and at a more rapid rate during April and May. By May 18, they had increased their inventories during the current year some 500,000 tons. They now have an extremely long sugar position in terms of physical stocks, some part of which at least has been acquired at very high prices.

Total inventories of sugar in the United States -- exclusive of those in households -- are estimated to have been 2,100,000 tons a little more than a year ago on April 30, 1962, and 2,600,000 tons at the present time. Those quantities represented between 21 and 22 percent of the annual requirements in 1962 as compared to between 26 and 27 percent this year. Or said another way, the stocks on hand at the end of April 1962 represented about nine weeks of summertime consumption compared with 11 weeks toward the close of April this year. It should be noted that the increase over a year ago was in the hands of sugar users and traders. The inventories of primary distributors were slightly lower at the end of April than they had been a year earlier.

Sugar prices began to react in the middle of last week when it became known that the additional quantities added to the global quota as the result of the quota increase of May 2 had been virtually fully subscribed. The domestic price for raw sugar, which had been 13.2 cents per pound on May 23, fell to 11.6 cents by May 28. Likewise the world price for raw sugar, which had been 12.6 cents on May 23, fell to 11.1 cents by May 28. This was by far the greatest price correction this year.

These still represent substantial advances from the beginning of the year when the domestic price for raw sugar was 6.6 cents; and the world price for raw sugar was 4.8 cents per pound. We should note that a year earlier, in January 1962, the world price had dropped as low as 2.1 cents per pound.

Undoubtedly, there has been speculation in the sugar markets. But it is difficult to distinguish between prudent hedging or covering of risks by persons who produce and trade in sugar and sugar-containing products on the one hand, and outright speculation on the other. In both cases, the transition of sugar from a relatively stable-priced commodity to

one which has seen substantial price change in the last six months would lead to increased activity.

In the futures market, the open position on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in the contract for bulk raw sugar, duty paid New York, rose from 2,178 contracts on May 21, 1962, to 10,401 on May 24, 1963, or stated in terms of sugar from 117,712 short tons to 582,456 short tons. The open position in New York on the contract for world raw sugar during the same period increased from 2,752 to 10,133 contracts, or from 154,112 short tons to 567,448 short tons.

The sharply increased volume in the open position on the futures exchange undoubtedly had a substantial price effect. But perhaps more important were the purchases of sugar to build up stocks by the sugar using and distributing industries.

Those who have open long positions on the exchange and those who stockpile sugar should keep in mind the vulnerability of their position to changes in supplies, particularly the approaching larger harvest of sugarbeet and sugarcane crops, which gets underway in volume in October.

The World Situation and Outlook

Sugar supplies for the United States are ample to meet consumer needs for 1963, even though the quantities available for export in the free world are much smaller than in recent years, and world stocks are being depleted.

Final estimates for the 1962-63 world sugar crop are expected to show a drop of some 5,500,000 tons from the record 60,077,000 ton production of 1960-61.

The shift from abundant free world sugar supplies to the tight situation now existing is due largely to the sharp decline in production in Cuba, formerly the world's largest sugar exporter, and the commitment of most of its sugar that is produced to the Communist bloc. The 1962-63 Cuban crop is only about half the peak output of 7,500,000 short tons in 1960-61. The 1961-62 crop had declined to 5,400,000 tons.

Prior to 1960 most of Cuba's sugar went to the United States and other countries of the free world. Since 1960 the major part has been shipped to the Communist Bloc, mainly to the USSR. Also stocks previously held in Cuba have been shipped to the Bloc.

Another major factor in the tight supply situation is the reduction in the beet crop of West Europe during the past two seasons when unfavorable weather affected yields. In each of these years production was over 2 million tons below 1960-61.

World consumption, which has been increasing about 2,000,000 tons per year, reached 58,500,000 tons in 1962-63. This was some 4,000,000 tons more than world production this year, resulting in higher prices. These high prices will result in a somewhat lower rate of increase in consumption in 1963, particularly in low income countries.

At the same time that higher prices are retarding consumption, they are undoubtedly bringing forth expanding output. There are many countries in the world with the potential to increase sugar production materially. The increase in prices in the world market has been too recent to be reflected as yet in current statistics on production. Present high prices are now spurring foreign countries to make the maximum use of present production facilities. This will include the harvesting of all available cane, including that which might not be worth milling at a lower price. Further, increased use of fertilizer promises to improve yields significantly on existing acres. This can be especially important in many major cane producing countries.

The 1963 acreage of sugar beets in Europe is 3 to 5 percent above 1962. Plantings were later than usual this spring, but more favorable weather in recent weeks has already partially offset the effect of the late planting. Favorable weather in Europe for the balance of the season should result in yields above those of the past 2 years.

In addition to the larger production in prospect in foreign countries, we can expect that in the United States, with normal weather conditions, production of domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar from the 1963 crop will be up about 500,000 tons over the 1962 crop. This will be a record output for U. S. producers.

There is no doubt that world production will again increase and overtake consumption. The speed with which this happens will depend upon the weather, the length of time required to induce new capital investment, and the policies of certain governments toward the sugar industry. We expect sugar prices to return to the normal range of U. S. prices, from 6 to 7 cents a pound, in the reasonably near future. We are not likely, however, to see serious price depressing surpluses again for some years ahead.

Actions Taken by USDA

The Department of Agriculture has taken a number of actions to assure sufficient supplies of sugar to the American consumer for this year and to spur domestic production. The chronology of those actions follows:

On August 21, 1962, the Department announced that there would be no restrictions on the production of the 1963 crop of sugarbeets. A similar announcement for the 1964 crop was made on March 14, 1963. On May 6, it announced that the 1965 crop also would not be restricted.

Again, on August 21, 1962, the Department announced that the 1963 crop of mainland sugarcane could be as high as the level of the unrestricted 1962 crop -- which for Florida reflected more than a 100 percent increase over the 1961 crop. On March 14, 1963, the 1963 acreage restrictions on sugarcane were relaxed and on May 6 removed. At the same time, it was also announced that there would be no restrictions on the 1964 crop.

There have been no restrictions on sugarcane production in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands in recent years.

Sugar marketing quotas were initially established at 9.8 million short tons for 1963 and raised to 10.4 million tons on May 6, 1963. The related actions in chronological order were:

(1) The Secretary announced on November 27, 1962, an intention to determine requirements (total quotas) at 9.8 million short tons, raw value -- the official determination of 1963 requirements had to be made under the law in the month of December. He also announced at that time the release of 750,000 short tons as global quota to be imported during the period January 1 to May 31, 1963. Finally, he announced as of that date a tentative determination that the import fee on global quota sugar would be 1.8 cents per pound. He also specified that special consideration would be given to offers to purchase agricultural commodities (barter transactions) and for this reason would consider simultaneously all proposals submitted on or before December 20, 1962. The requirement of the law for considering these barter transactions was, of course, a complicating factor making procurement of supplies more difficult in a shortage situation.

(2) On December 7, 1962, the Secretary officially confirmed the determination of 9.8 million-ton requirements, the release of 750,000 tons to global quota for January-May importation and, because of higher world prices, officially established the import fee at 1.40 cents per pound on global quota sugar. He also reconfirmed that for the purpose of considering barter proposals, all proposals received on or before December 20 would be considered simultaneously.

(3) On December 26, 1962, the Secretary announced the allocation of approximately 114,000 tons of global quota sugar. The largest allocation was to Brazil and involved a commitment by Brazil to utilize 100 percent of the net receipts for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities. The second largest was to South Africa with a commitment to use 40 percent of the receipts for that purpose and the smallest allocation was to the Dominican Republic which did not agree to use any part of the receipts for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities. It should be observed that by December 20 world prices had risen to a point that necessitated sales to the United States under the global quota and import fee to be at a discount under the world price. That accounts for the small offerings of global quota sugar by December 20.

(4) On January 22, 1963, the domestic sugar price was above the price objective of the Sugar Act and the world price was above the equivalent of that price objective. Accordingly, the import fee was reduced to zero in an action taken January 23. The 636,000 tons of global quota sugar was subscribed immediately after this action.

(5) On January 31, an additional 350,000 tons of global quota sugar was released, bringing the total to 1,100,000 tons.

(6) On February 26, the Secretary determined that Puerto Rico would fail by 220,000 tons to fill its 1963 quota and reallocated that and 11,000 tons of quota prorations withheld from net importing foreign countries to the Republic of the Philippines and to Western Hemisphere countries as a group. This proration is on the basis set forth in the Fulbright amendment to the Sugar Act. This was the earliest that such a deficit determination had ever been made, since the harvest of the Puerto Rican crop was just getting underway. However, early outturns confirmed the fear that Puerto Rico would again have a poor sugar outturn. Simultaneously, the Secretary increased the global quota by an additional 200,000 tons to a total of 1,300,000 tons.

(7) On February 28, the Department announced the assignment of approximately 74,000 tons of the deficit sugar and the 200,000 tons of global quota sugar for importation on or before October 31, 1963.

(8) On April 5, the Secretary released the remaining 204,000 tons of global sugar quota, bringing the total global quota released to 1,504,000 tons.

(9) On April 24, the Department announced that 100 percent of the global quota and 100 percent of the deficit allocation had been assigned for importation but called attention to the fact that only 38.9 percent of the country quotas had been committed for importation. It also stated that consideration was being given to various methods of encouraging the speeding up of offerings under the respective country quotas.

(10) On May 6, the 1963 requirements were increased 600,000 tons to 10.4 million tons and deficits were declared of the beet sugar area's share of the increase, 291,537 tons, and of 50,000 tons for Puerto Rico. It was also determined that the Republic of the Philippines and Western Hemisphere countries could not supply all of the deficits declared and a portion was therefore added to the global quotas. The end result of the changes was to increase (1) the quota for the mainland cane area 98,463 tons, (2) the quotas for individual foreign countries 87,948 tons, (3) the deficit reallocations to the Republic of Philippines 49,704 tons, (4) the deficit reallocation to Western Hemisphere countries 192,568 tons, and (5) the global quota 221,317 tons to 1,715,658 tons -- 650,000 tons in all.

1963 Sugar Supplies for United States

Sugar supplies assured to this country by foreign suppliers and available from domestic areas in 1963 total 10,287,000 tons, or more than 500,000 tons in excess of the record domestic distribution of 9,754,000 tons in 1962.

Of the global quota of 1,725,000 tons, less than 2,000 tons remained unallocated (or charged) to quota at the close of business May 23.

Of the deficit reallocations totaling 473,000 tons, 320,000 tons have been charged to quota and the Republic of the Philippines has given assurances that it would fill the 52,000 tons it had been reallocated. There remains, therefore, 101,000 tons to be reallocated to Western Hemisphere countries.

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quotas and the recent deficit reallocation of 52,000 tons to the Republic of the Philippines. The arrival time of sugar by months under the several quotas in accordance with quota charges made to date and indicated arrival time of additional supplies are shown in Table III. *

Visible inventories of sugar (stocks held by refiners, beet processors and importers) at the end of April amounted to 1,621,000 tons, or approximately 83,000 tons less than at the end of April 1962. Invisible inventories (stocks held by wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users) are believed, on the basis of distribution data since last fall, to approximate one million tons or to be around 600,000 tons larger than they were a year ago. Of this excess, 100,000 tons accumulated late in 1962 and 500,000 tons this year.

We intend to continue to pursue aggressively all actions necessary to assure adequate supplies of sugar for American consumers. We can, I believe, look with reasonable confidence beyond 1963. Domestic production is increasing. With the removal of restrictions on beets and sugarcane, we can expect this increase in domestic production to continue. In addition, the new legislation under which we have been operating this year provides a flexible means in the global quota for obtaining foreign supplies when our own production and supplies scheduled to be obtained under country quotas fall short.

We believe the global quota has attracted large supplies of sugar to this market at this time when they are needed and that corresponding quantities could not have been obtained had we been completely dependent on country quotas.

Country quotas are established on an annual basis and each of the 25 countries with quotas have the right to send the sugar into the United States at any time during the year when market prospects are to their liking. In contrast, most of the sugar sellers of the world may compete for the right to ship sugar here under the global quota. Assignments from the global quota are made on a first-come-first-served basis so that a seller cannot delay committing his sugar if he wishes to be sure of placing it in this market. Furthermore, the global quota enables our buyers to purchase sugar in countries which do not have quotas and from which sugar could not be acquired under a complete country quota system.

* See page 9.

The global quota within the current total quotas of 10.4 million tons amounts to more than 1.7 million tons and is fully subscribed. All of the global quota sugar will arrive here before November 15 and the great bulk of it will have arrived before the end of the heavy sugar-consuming period on September 30. This is most helpful at this time.

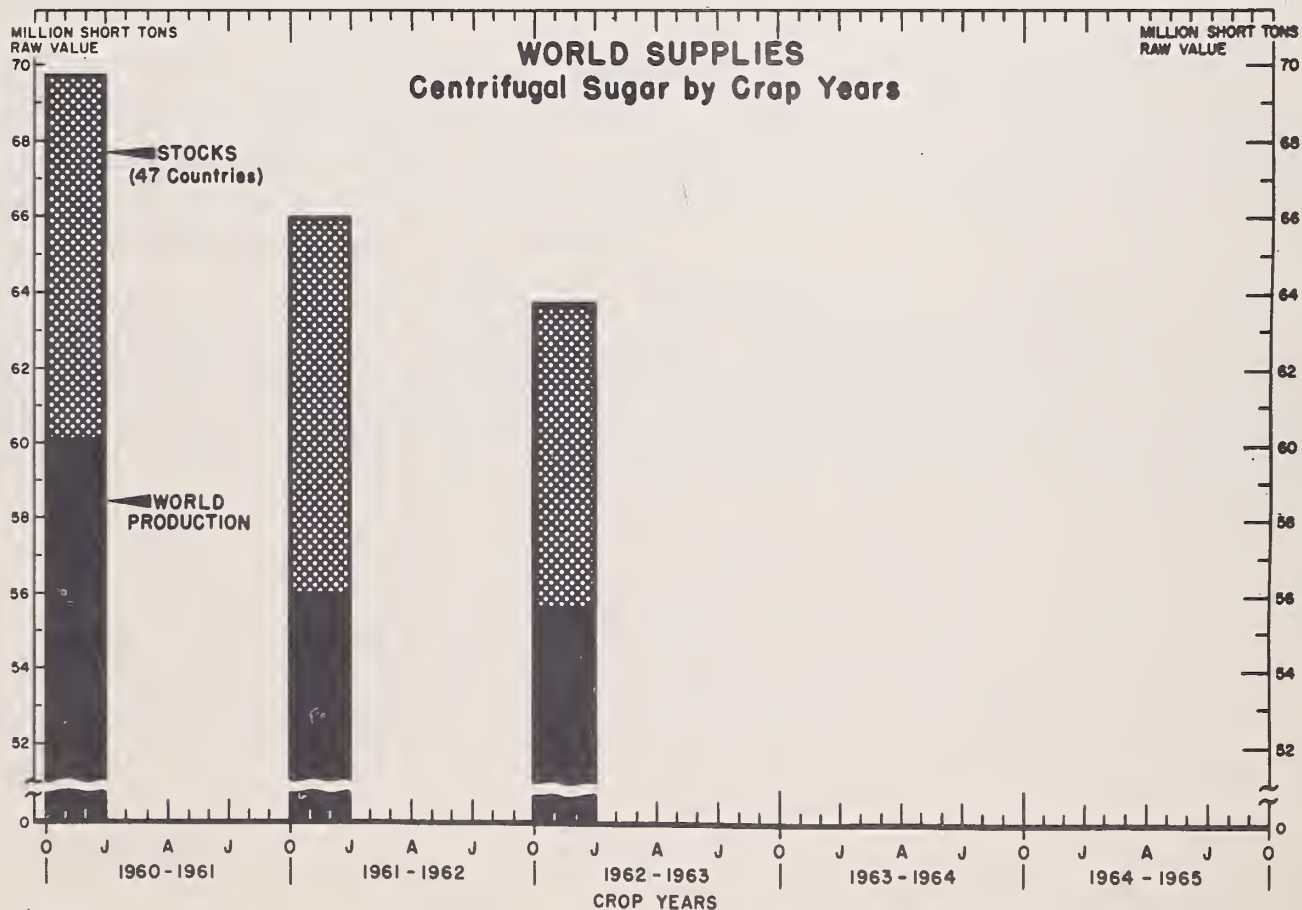
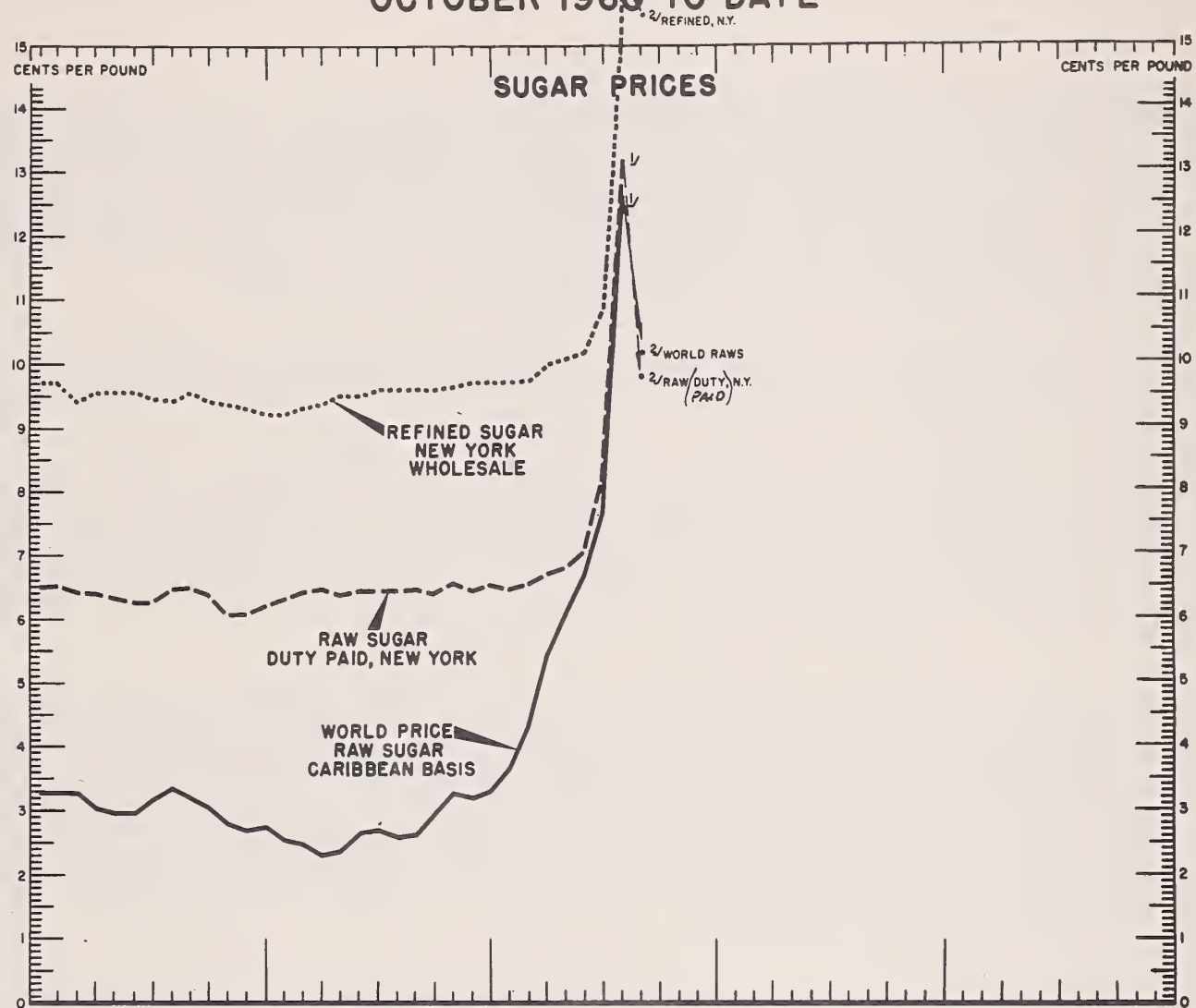
We also believe that the existing country quotas are very useful to us in the present situation.

We have commitments that the country quotas will be substantially filled at a time when the rapid rise in the world price of sugar has opened opportunities elsewhere to them. Holders of country quotas have acknowledged their responsibilities in this regard.

Favorable prices to sugar producing countries will set in motion an increase in production. While we should not look to prices as low as those that prevailed in the world markets early last year -- clearly at disaster levels for many foreign countries -- there should be substantial reductions from current levels, as the world supply and demand situation comes into better balance.

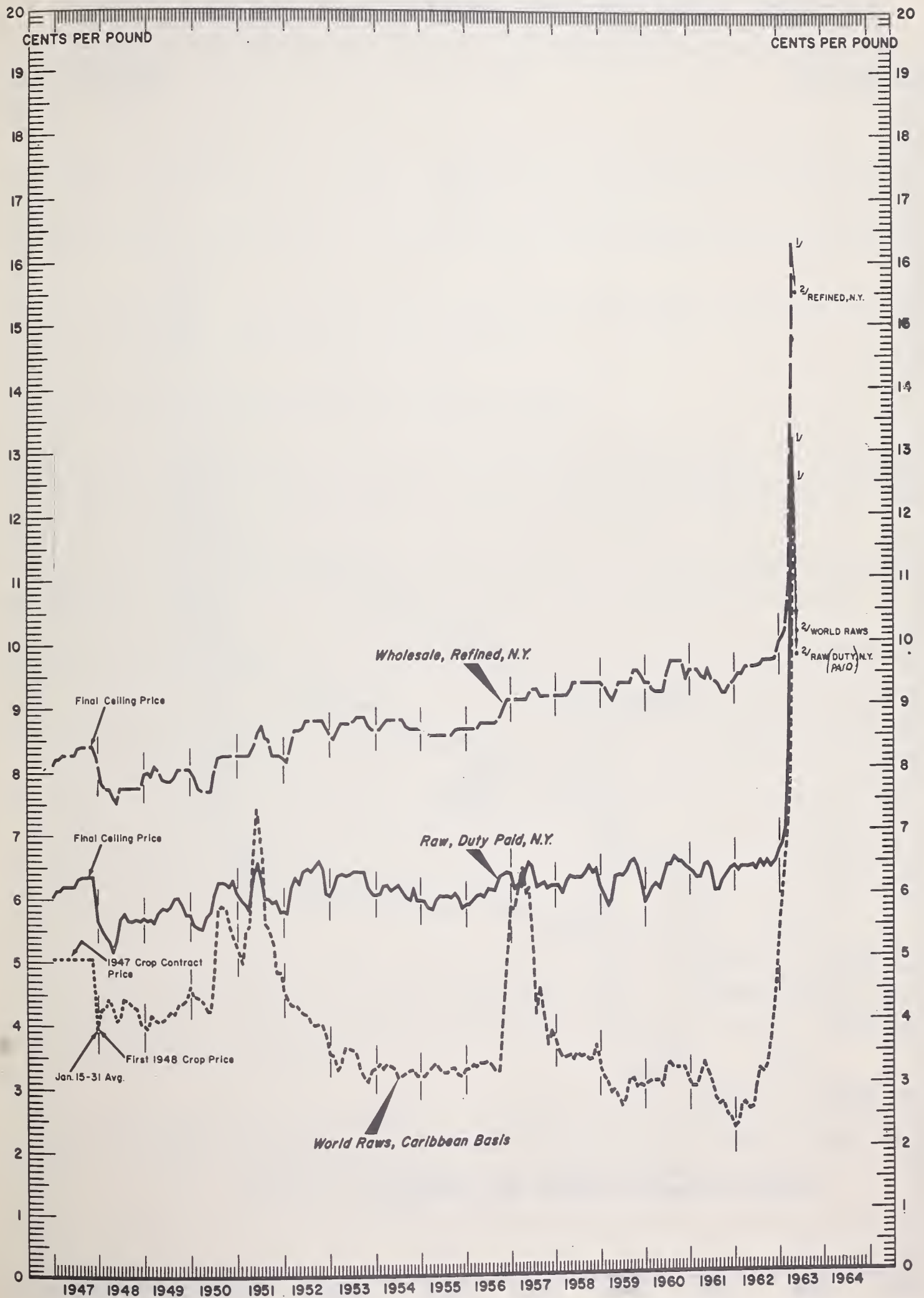
Finally, let me say that all of us should be grateful for our Sugar Act and the assurance it makes possible for sugar supplies at this time. It should be abundantly clear that U.S. sugar supplies today would be infinitely more precarious if we had not had the protection of this law and the quota system over the past 30 years. For without this system, our domestic sugar industry might not have survived the disastrously low world prices of 1960-62. U.S. farmers today are producing and the U.S. processing industry is manufacturing six million tons of sugar that constitute nearly 60 percent of our sugar supplies. The protection that the Sugar Act has afforded over the years has maintained a healthy and growing domestic sugar industry which is indispensable in such a period of world shortage.

SUGAR SUPPLIES AND PRICES OCTOBER 1960 TO DATE



1/ PRICE MAY 23, 1963
2/ PRICE JUNE 3, 1963

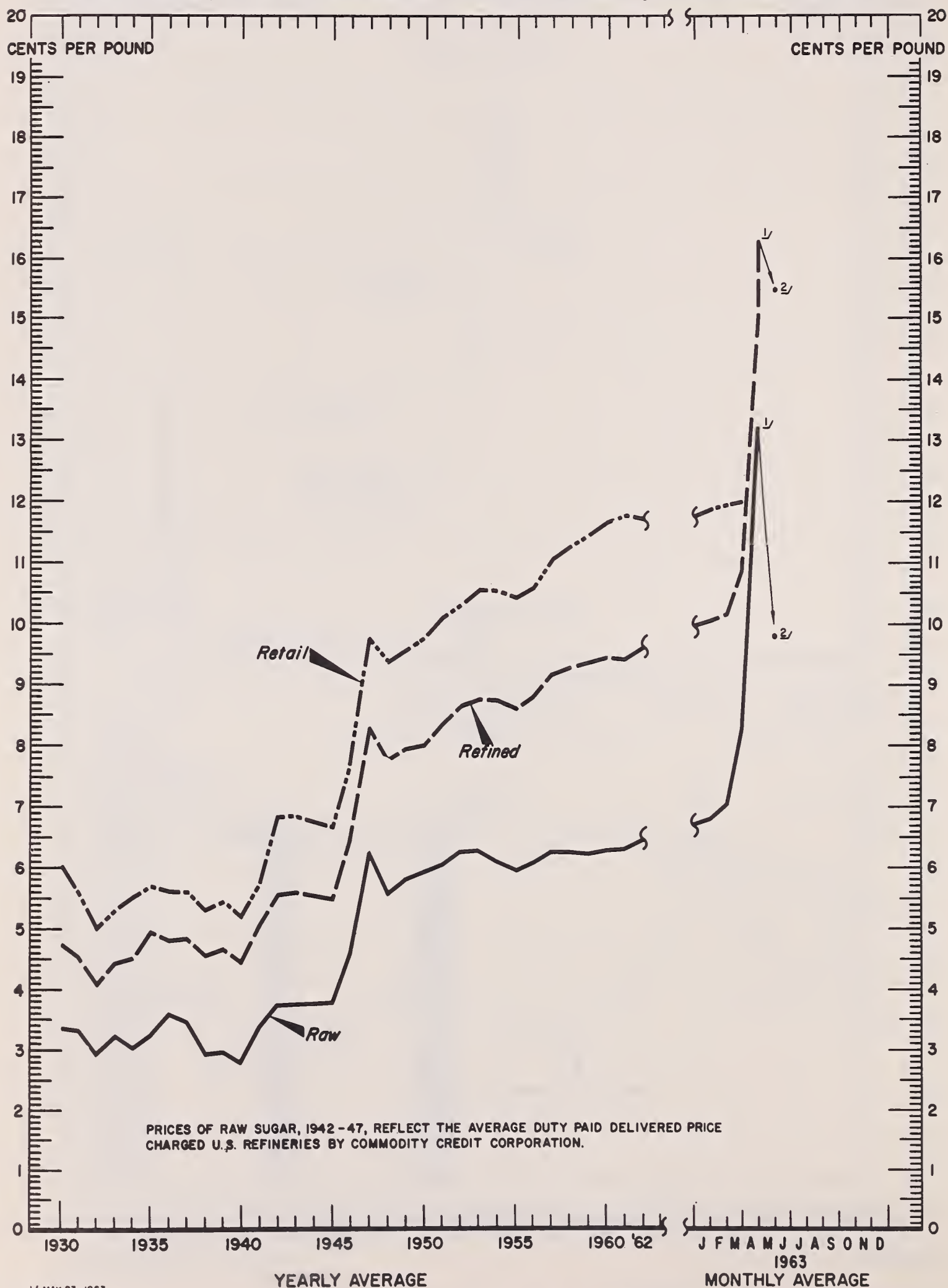
SUGAR PRICES-RAW AND REFINED, MONTHLY



1/ MAY 23, 1963
2/ JUNE 3, 1963

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ASCS-PPA-B/22/63

SUGAR PRICES: RAW, DUTY PAID, N. Y.; **REFINED, WHOLESALE NORTHEAST; RETAIL, U. S.**



ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO SUGAR SUPPLIES FOR
1963

Continuation of Sequence following Sugar Act Amendments in July 1962

One supply action has been taken since the last Sugar Reports went to press, details of which are shown below:

Increases 1963 Sugar Quotas: (May 6, 1963)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced an increase of 600,000 tons in the determination of domestic sugar requirements (total quotas) to a total of 10,400,000 tons for the calendar year 1963.

The Department also determined that the Domestic Beet Sugar Area will be unable to supply its share of the quota increase of 291,537 tons.

In addition, a deficit of 50,000 tons was declared in Puerto Rico's quota.

The deficits, plus an additional 735 tons of the quota increase withheld from the Netherlands, a net-importing country, are prorated as follows: Western Hemisphere countries -- 192,568 tons; Republic of the Philippines -- 49,704 tons; and all foreign countries as a group (global quota) -- 100,000 tons. The Department determined that the Republic of the Philippines will be able to fill only 49,704 tons of the reallocation and the Western Hemisphere countries be unable to supply the additional 100,000 tons, which has been added to the global quota as shown.

The remainder of 307,728 tons of the increase in quotas is distributed as follows: 98,463 tons to the Mainland Cane Area; 87,948 tons as individual foreign country quotas and 121,317 tons to all foreign countries as a group (global quota.)

The global quota is, therefore, increased by a combined amount of 221,317 tons as a result of the quota increase and the deficit reallocations to a total of 1,725,658 short tons, raw value.

The Statement of Bases and Considerations accompanying today's action include the following:

"Secondary sugar distributors and users have been adding to their inventories rather steadily since the beginning of the year. Sugar distribution through April 19 was about 300,000 short tons, or 13 percent in excess of that for the comparable period last year. Meanwhile, the wholesale prices for refined sugar have risen in all parts of the country with the largest increase in the northeast. That section of the country is completely dependent on offshore sources for its sugar supplies and the price there has risen from 9.9 cents per pound on Jan. 1 to 12.10 cents as of April 30. The level of domestic raw sugar prices is considerably in excess of the price objectives of the Act. Accordingly, it now appears necessary to increase the estimate of requirements for the calendar year 1963 by 600,000 short tons, raw value, to a total of 10,400,000 short tons, raw value."

Quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries that will become effective when this docket is filled for public inspection in the Office of the Federal Register are as follows: (See page 25).

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
April 27, 1963	Determination of sugar commercially recoverable from 1962 crop sugarcane in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. (See April 27, 1963 Federal Register).
May 6, 1963	Announcement that acreage restrictions (proportionate shares) would not be established for the 1965 crop of sugarbeets.
May 17, 1963	Announcement that no acreage restrictions will be imposed on the 1964 crop of sugarcane in the mainland sugarcane area of Louisiana and Florida. Simultaneously it announced that 1963 crop proportionate shares, established in August 1962, are being rescinded. (See May 23, 1963 Federal Register).

Production Area	Change in Quotas	Quotas and Prorations	Direct Consumption Limits
Short tons, raw value			
Domestic Beet Sugar	0	2,698,590 ^{1/}	no limit
Mainland Cane Sugar	98,463	1,009,873	" "
Hawaii	0	1,110,000	35,568
Puerto Rico	(50,000)	870,000 ^{1/}	156,000
Virgin Islands	0	15,000	0
Total Domestic Areas	48,463	5,703,463	
Rep. of the Philippines	49,704	1,207,618	59,920
Total	98,167	6,911,081	
Peru	14,091	206,243	0
Dominican Republic	14,091	336,243	0
Mexico	14,091	206,243	0
Brazil	13,377	195,793	0
British West Indies	6,699	98,050	0
Australia	2,961	43,339	0
Republic of China	2,604	38,114	0
French West Indies	2,226	32,581	0
Colombia	2,226	32,581	0
Nicaragua	1,848	27,048	0
Costa Rica	1,848	27,048	0
Ecuador	1,848	27,048	0
India	1,491	21,823	0
Haiti	1,491	21,823	0
Guatemala	1,491	21,823	0
South Africa	1,491	21,823	0
Panama	1,113	16,290	3,817
El Salvador	756	11,065	0
Paraguay	735	10,758	0
British Honduras	735	10,758	0
Fiji Islands	735	10,758	0
Ireland		10,000	10,000
Belgium		182	182
Argentina		20,000	0
Total	87,948	1,447,434	13,999
Quota Deficits:			
Western Hemisphere Countries	192,568	315,827	
Global Quota	221,317	1,725,658	
Total	600,000	10,400,000	265,487

^{1/} Adjusted for deficits. Unadjusted quotas were: Domestic Beet Sugar, 2,990,127 and Puerto Rico, 1,140,000 short tons, raw value. Domestic areas are entitled to market their full quotas before adjustment for deficits.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. April 1963 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 892,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down about 26,000 from March 1963 but up 196,000 tons from April 1962. January-April 1963 deliveries 3,145,510 short tons, raw value, up about 395,000 tons from the January-April 1962 period. Final data for March 1963 deliveries 918,000 -- previously published preliminary as 899,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks April 27, 1963¹ were 1,660,730 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down 79,000 tons from a year earlier and down 166,000 tons from end March 1963. During April beet processors' stocks decreased by about 102,000 tons, refiners' stocks by about 47,000 tons, and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by about 24,000 tons; importers of direct-consumption stocks increased by about 7,000 tons.

3. Charges to 1963 quotas to May 17, 1963 were 4,917,899 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 5,482,101 short tons, of which 184,624 tons were direct-consumption sugar.

4. Regionally, January-March deliveries, 1963 as compared with 1962, were up to all regions -- North Central 13.2 percent, Western 13.0 percent, New England 8.5 percent, South 8.1 percent, Middle Atlantic 6.1 percent.

5. First quarter 1963 sugar deliveries were larger to each type of buyer than for the same 1962 quarter. To industrial buyers the increase was 12.3 percent, and to non-industrial buyers 7.5 percent. By individual groups of buyers the increases ranged from 5.6 percent to 24.2 percent.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-March 1963

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors ^{1/}	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1963</u>	1,367,934	27,742	10,781	598,217 ^{2/}	252,589 ^{2/}	2,257,263
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	47,624	0	0	0	47,624
b. Produced from beets or cane	358,192	0	232,140	96	0)	421,659 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	168,769	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	1,375,746 ^{4/}	0)	- 262,742 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	1,638,488	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	1,628,497	1,628,497
e. Adjustments	+ 337	- 363	+ 91	+ 1,804	+ 1,271	+ 3,140
f. Sub-total	358,529	47,261	63,462	- 260,842	1,629,768	1,838,178
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	1,726,463	75,003	74,243	337,375	1,882,357	4,095,441
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	558,718	42,205	10,271	3,836	1,638,211	2,253,241
b. Export	0	84	0	0	9,068	9,152
c. Livestock feed	0	6,131	0	0	587	6,718
d. Sub-total	558,718	48,420	10,271	3,836	1,647,866	2,269,111
5. <u>Inventory March 31, 1963</u>	1,167,745	26,583	63,972	333,539 ^{6/}	234,491 ^{6/}	1,826,330
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	1,726,463	75,003	74,243	337,375	1,882,357	4,095,441

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,838; Refined, 16,241; Total, 53,079.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 156,706 received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 8,727; Refined, 11,303; Total 20,030.

Table 2. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-March 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	3,836	416	+ 3,420
Refiners' refined	1,647,866	1,528,657	+ 119,209
Sub-total	1,651,702	1,529,073	+ 122,629
Beet processors' refined	558,718	464,016	+ 94,702
Importers' direct consumption	48,420	72,372	- 23,952
Mainland sugarcane processors'	10,271	11,198	- 927
Total	2,269,111	2,076,659	+ 192,452
For: Export	9,152	11,519	- 2,367
Livestock feed	6,718	10,729	- 4,011
Continental consumption ^{1/}	2,253,241	2,054,411	+ 198,830
Puerto Rico	31,010	21,466	+ 9,544
Hawaii	N. A.	N. A.	-

^{1/} Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 3. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, March 31, 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	333,539	277,519	+ 56,020
Refiners' refined	234,491	243,837	- 9,346
Sub-total ^{1/}	568,030	521,356	+ 46,674
Beet processors' refined	1,167,745	1,118,932	+ 48,813
Importers' direct consumption	26,583	49,528	- 22,945
Mainland sugarcane processors'	63,972	44,935	+ 19,037
Total	1,826,330	1,734,751	+ 91,579

^{1/} Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota; 1963 - Raws, 8,727; Refined, 11,303; Total, 20,030; 1962 - Raws, 47,083; Refined, 20,216; Total, 67,299.

Table 4. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, April and January-April 1963 and 1962

Item	1963 ^{1/}	1962	
	April	January-April	April : January-April
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners	663,385	2,315,087	487,215 2,016,288
Beet processors' refined	196,501	755,219	189,149 653,165
Importers' direct consumption	22,383	70,803	27,783 100,155
Mainland sugarcane processors'	10,000 ^{2/}	20,271	1,471 12,669
Total	892,269	3,161,380	705,618 2,782,277
For: Export	N. A.	9,152	4,327 15,846
Livestock feed	N. A.	6,718	5,357 16,086
Continental consumption ^{3/}	892,269	3,145,510	695,934 2,750,345

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimated. ^{3/} Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, April 27, 1963 and April 30, 1962

Item	1963 ^{1/}	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	308,461	381,565	- 73,104
Refiners' refined	213,022	267,357	- 54,335
Sub-total	521,483	648,922	- 127,439
Beet processors' refined	1,065,820	1,005,839	+ 59,981
Importers' direct consumption	33,427	49,611	- 16,184
Mainland sugarcane processors'	40,000 ^{2/}	35,563	+ 4,437
Total	1,660,730	1,739,935	- 79,205

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimated.

Table 6. - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-March 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	231,568	148,842	+ 82,726
Domestic beet	358,529	314,917	+ 43,612
Total	590,097	463,759	+ 126,338
<u>Quota charges:</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	0	24,250	- 24,250
For direct-consumption	2,592	5,738	- 3,146
Louisiana processor-refiners	32,386	41,573	- 9,187
Florida sugarcane processors	167,771	56,119	+ 111,652
Sub-total	202,749	127,680	+ 75,069
Beet processors	558,718	464,016	+ 94,702
Total	761,467	591,696	+ 169,771

Table 7. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-March 1963 and 1962

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Short tons, raw value						
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	86,164	186,930	0	3,745	86,164	190,675
Mexico	98,207	197,753	0	94	98,207	197,847
Peru	120,966	145,628	0	5,118	120,966	150,746
Philippines	164,796	162,446	6,945	4,219	171,741	166,665
Other countries	390,181	111,946	19,652	9,383	409,833	121,329
Sub-total	860,314	804,703	26,597	22,559	886,911	827,262
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	195,733	121,548	0 2/	0 2/	195,733	121,548
Puerto Rico	161,347	176,954	21,027	37,398	182,374	214,352
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	357,080	298,502	21,027	37,398	378,107	335,900
Total offshore	1,217,394	1,103,205	47,624	59,957	1,265,018	1,163,162
Mainland cane area	156,802	121,221	0 3/	0 3/	156,802	121,221
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,646	1,349	0	0	1,646	1,349
Grand total	1,375,842	1,225,775	47,624	59,957	1,423,466	1,285,732

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners. 3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 8. - Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 7.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Short tons, raw value						
For: Export	11,140	26,410	802	1,505	11,942	27,915
Livestock feed	0	805	6,138	9,036	6,138	9,841
Later release						
Bonded	0	0	0	0	0	0
In customs custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,140	27,215	6,940	10,541	18,080	37,756

Table 9. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply -- Detail of other foreign countries, January-March 1963 and 1962

Countries	Raw Sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
	Short tons, raw value					
Argentina	9,088	0	0	0	9,088	0
Australia	38,981	0	0	0	38,981	0
Belgium	183	0	0	354	183	354
Brazil	157,538	28,819	0	0	157,538	28,819
British West Indies	29,355	0	0	0	29,355	0
Canada	0	0	10	278	10	278
China, Republic of	11,463	11,789	0	0	11,463	11,789
Colombia	0	8,887	0	10	0	8,897
Costa Rica	2,889	0	0	0	2,889	0
Ecuador	18,338	0	0	0	18,338	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0
French West Indies	11,035	11,470	0	0	11,035	11,470
Germany, West	0	0	10	10	10	10
Guatemala	20,378	0	0	0	20,378	0
Haiti	15,549	0	0	0	15,549	0
Hong Kong	0	0	10	12	10	12
India	0	34,452	0	0	0	34,452
Ireland	0	0	2,665	10	2,665	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	294	0	294
Nicaragua	17,026	16,529	0	0	17,026	16,529
Panama	3,667	0	856	3,798	4,523	3,798
Paraguay	0	0	0	10	0	10
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	10,966	0	0	0	10,966	0
South Africa	43,725	0	0	4,607	43,725	4,607
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	2	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	16,089	0	16,089	0
United Kingdom	0	0	10	0	10	0
Total	390,181	111,946	19,652	9,383	409,833	121,329

Table 10. - Status of 1963 quotas and charges as of April 30, 1963

Source of Supply	Quotas and Prorations	Total Charges ^{1/}	Balances	
			Total	Direct- Consumption Limits
Domestic Beet sugar	2,698,590	755,219	1,943,371	-
Mainland Cane sugar	911,410	253,000	658,410	-
Hawaii	1,110,000	279,948 ^{4/}	830,052	33,490
Puerto Rico	920,000 ^{2/}	321,406 ^{3/}	598,594	97,388
Virgin Islands	15,000	-	15,000	-
Total domestic areas	5,655,000	1,609,573	4,045,427	130,878
Republic of the Philippines	1,157,914	537,562	620,352	44,955
<u>Details for quota prorated by countries</u>				
Argentina	20,000	9,078	10,922	-
Australia	40,378	10,738	29,640	-
Belgium	182	181	1	1
Brazil	182,416	0	182,416	-
British Honduras	10,023	-	10,023	-
British West Indies	91,351	57,690	33,661	-
China, Republic of	35,510	35,277	233	-
Colombia	30,355	-	30,355	-
Costa Rica	25,200	10,959	14,241	-
Dominican Republic	322,152	85,207	236,945	-
Ecuador	25,200	277	24,923	-
El Salvador	10,309	10,309	0	-
Fiji Islands	10,023	0	10,023	-
French West Indies	30,355	14,690	15,665	-
Guatemala	20,332	20,332	0	-
Haiti	20,332	15,274	5,058	-
India	20,332	20,332	0	-
Ireland	10,000	4,982	5,018	5,018
Mexico	192,152	191,464	688	-
Nicaragua	25,200	7,201	17,999	-
Panama	15,177	11,502	3,675	0
Paraguay	10,023	0	10,023	-
Peru	192,152	49,734	142,418	-
South Africa	20,332	0	20,332	-
Western Hemisphere Deficit	123,259	123,259	0	-
Global Quota: Authorized for purchase	1,504,341	1,504,341	0	-
Total foreign countries (exclud- ing Philippines)	2,987,086	2,182,827	804,259	5,019
GRAND TOTAL	9,800,000	4,329,962	5,470,038	180,852

^{1/} Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set aside as of April 30, 1963.

^{2/} Despite deficits declared, the quota of 1,140,000 tons remains available.

^{3/} In addition, 174 tons of raw sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{4/} Includes 26 tons raw sugar for direct consumption.

Table 11. - Foreign countries charges (excluding Philippines) January 1, 1963 - April 30, 1963
(Detail for Table 10)

Source of Supply	Basic	Global	Western Hemisphere Deficits	Total
Argentina	9,078	53,736	0	62,814
Australia	10,738	174,896	0	185,634
Belgium	181	7,614	0	7,795
Brazil	0	280,753	0	280,753
British Honduras	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	57,690	0	26,311	84,001
China, Republic of	35,277	31,500	0	66,777
Colombia	0	45,796	0	45,796
Costa Rica	10,959	10,100	0	21,059
Dominican Republic	85,207	202,352	10,816	298,375
Ecuador	277	28,352	0	28,629
El Salvador	10,309	6,733	1,989	19,031
Fiji Islands	0	24,460	0	24,460
France	0	24,438	0	24,438
French West Indies	14,690	65,849	0	80,539
Guatemala	20,332	19,013	36	39,381
Haiti	15,274	11,584	7,267	34,125
India	20,332	101,923	0	122,255
Ireland	4,982	0	0	4,982
Mauritius	0	54,948	0	54,948
Mexico	191,464	21,840	76,840	290,144
Nicaragua	7,201	15,246	0	22,447
Panama	11,502	0	0	11,502
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	49,734	211,137	0	260,871
Reunion	0	10,500	0	10,500
South Africa	0	83,700	0	83,700
Southern Rhodesia	0	11,455	0	11,455
Turkey	0	6,416	0	6,416
TOTAL	555,227	1,504,341	123,259	2,182,827

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody 1 ton Hong Kong; 2 tons United Kingdom.

Table 12. - Quota-exempt sugar^{1/} entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of April 3, 1963

Country	For Reexport	For Feed	Total
Paraguay		4,718	4,718
Reunion	10,967	0	10,967
Turkey	1,179	12,960	14,139
TOTAL	12,146	17,678	29,824

^{1/} In addition a total of 276 tons were entered under provisions of Section 212; first 10 tons 232 and liquid sugar in small containers 44 tons.

Table 13 - Status of 1963 quotas and charges as of May 17, 1963

Source of Supply	Quotas and Prorations	Total Charges ^{1/}	Balances	
			Total	Direct- Consumption Limits
Domestic Beet sugar	2,698,590	895,617	1,802,973	-
Mainland Cane sugar	1,009,873	270,000	739,873	-
Hawaii	1,110,000	322,073 ^{4/}	787,927	35,542
Puerto Rico	870,000 ^{2/}	425,567 ^{3/}	444,433	101,780
Virgin Islands	15,000	0	15,000	-
Total domestic areas	5,703,463	1,913,257	3,790,206	137,322
Republic of the Philippines	1,207,618	608,666	598,952	42,281
Details for quota prorated by countries				
Argentina	20,000	9,078	10,922	-
Australia	43,339	10,738	32,601	-
Belgium	182	181	1	1
Brazil	195,793	0	195,793	0
British Honduras	10,758	0	10,758	0
British West Indies	98,050	77,815	20,235	-
China, Republic of	38,114	35,510	2,604	-
Colombia	32,581	0	32,581	0
Costa Rica	27,048	19,011	8,037	-
Dominican Republic	336,243	86,605	249,638	-
Ecuador	27,048	277	26,771	-
El Salvador	11,065	10,309	756	-
Fiji Islands	10,758	0	10,758	0
French West Indies	32,581	14,690	17,891	-
Guatemala	21,823	20,332	1,491	-
Haiti	21,823	15,274	6,549	-
India	21,823	20,332	1,491	-
Ireland	10,000	4,980	5,020	5,020
Mexico	206,243	191,394	14,849	-
Nicaragua	27,048	14,200	12,848	-
Panama	16,290	11,502	4,788	0
Paraguay	10,758	0	10,758	0
Peru	206,243	50,239	156,004	-
South Africa	21,823	0	21,823	-
Western Hemisphere Deficit	315,827	211,387	104,440	-
Global Quota: Authorized for purchase	1,725,658	1,592,122	133,536	-
Total foreign countries (excluding Philippines)	3,488,919	2,395,976	1,092,943	5,021
GRAND TOTAL	10,400,000	4,917,899	5,482,101	184,624

^{1/} Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set aside as of May 17, 1963.

^{2/} Despite deficits declared, the quota of 1,140,000 remains available.

^{3/} In addition, 174 tons of raw sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{4/} Includes 26 tons raw sugar for direct consumption.

Table 14. - Foreign countries charges (excluding Philippines) January 1, 1963 - May 17, 1963
(Detail for Table 13)

Source of Supply	Basic	Global	Western Hemisphere Deficits	Total
Argentina	9,078	114,219	0	123,297
Australia	10,738	174,896	0	185,634
Belgium	181	7,614	0	7,795
Brazil	0	280,753	0	280,753
British Honduras	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	77,815	0	45,523	123,338
China, Republic of	35,510	31,500	0	67,010
Colombia	0	45,756	0	45,756
Costa Rica	19,011	10,100	0	29,111
Dominican Republic	86,605	201,963	37,450	326,018
Ecuador	277	28,352	0	28,629
El Salvador	10,309	6,651	1,945	18,905
Fiji Islands	0	24,460	0	24,460
France	0	24,438	0	24,438
French West Indies	14,690	65,849	0	80,539
Guatemala	20,332	19,013	6,209	45,554
Haiti	15,274	11,584	7,162	34,020
India	20,332	101,923	0	122,255
Ireland	4,980	0	0	4,980
Mauritius	0	54,948	0	54,948
Mexico	191,394	21,840	113,098	326,332
Nicaragua	14,200	15,175	0	29,375
Panama	11,502	0	0	11,502
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	50,239	211,167	0	261,406
Reunion	0	10,500	0	10,500
South Africa	0	110,748	0	110,748
Southern Rhodesia	0	11,455	0	11,455
Turkey	0	7,218	0	7,218
TOTAL	592,467	1,592,122	211,387	2,395,976

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody Hong Kong 1 ton;
United Kingdom 2 tons.

Table 15. - Quota-exempt sugar^{1/} entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of May 17, 1963

Country	For	Total
	Reexport	Feed
Paraguay	0	4,718
Reunion	10,967	0
Turkey	0	6,138
TOTAL	10,967	10,856
		21,823

^{1/} In addition a total of 283 tons were entered under provisions of Section 212;
first 10 tons 232 and liquid sugar in small containers 51 tons.

Table 16. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, March 1963

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	143,309		1,200	300	144,809
Maine	79,490				79,490
Massachusetts	580,283		1,060	300	581,643
New Hampshire	38,984				38,984
Rhode Island	50,485		1,600		52,085
Vermont	37,395				37,395
Sub-total	929,946		3,860	600	934,406
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	752,244		58,205	600	811,049
New York	1,638,244	18,195	60,626		1,717,065
Pennsylvania	1,129,579	20,781	92,581		1,242,941
Sub-total	3,520,067	38,976	211,412	600	3,771,055
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	777,399	1,022,354	2,100	15,400	1,817,253
Indiana	343,701	136,694	600		480,995
Iowa	59,138	152,891	5,000		217,029
Kansas	37,663	108,661		300	146,624
Michigan	305,647	314,136			619,783
Minnesota	37,428	247,649	1,000		286,077
Missouri	242,990	160,651	1,010		404,651
Nebraska	17,852	116,881	2,000		136,733
North Dakota	135	38,780			38,915
Ohio	667,591	99,166			766,757
South Dakota	3,185	40,101	4,000		47,286
Wisconsin	139,553	199,784	600		339,937
Sub-total	2,632,282	2,637,748	16,310	15,700	5,302,040
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	271,123		400		271,523
Arkansas	112,202	4,973			117,175
Delaware	18,847				18,847
District of Columbia	37,708		2,100		39,808
Florida	460,086		45,805	65,643	571,534
Georgia	595,631			3,080	598,711
Kentucky	237,325		100		237,425
Louisiana	315,679		1,234	5,083	321,996
Maryland	390,913		12,205		403,118
Mississippi	158,122		370	400	158,892
North Carolina	469,943		1,000	440	471,383
Oklahoma	110,090	28,546			138,636
South Carolina	218,845				218,845
Tennessee	429,364			3,051	432,415
Texas	570,626	135,362	7,160		713,148
Virginia	288,706		14,955		303,661
West Virginia	97,188	240			97,428
Sub-total	4,782,398	169,121	85,329	77,697	5,114,545
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	4,653	2,653			7,306
Arizona	44,042	19,853			63,895
California	631,297	815,739	- 3		1,447,033
Colorado	8,813	103,729			112,542
Idaho	7,575	18,387			25,962
Montana	1,975	31,805			33,780
Nevada	6,881	5,141			12,022
New Mexico	7,838	15,624			23,462
Oregon	62,585	54,532	7,450	600	125,167
Utah	6,036	51,603			57,639
Washington	80,241	115,279	12,529		208,049
Wyoming	752	7,035			7,787
Sub-total	862,688	1,241,380	19,976	600	2,124,644
Grand total	12,727,381	4,087,225	336,887	95,197	17,246,690

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 17. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-March 1963

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights $\frac{1}{2}$					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	344,357		1,600	300	346,257
Maine	170,573				170,573
Massachusetts	1,342,307		2,020	300	1,344,627
New Hampshire	85,773				85,773
Rhode Island	120,317		4,800		125,117
Vermont	82,379				82,379
Sub-total	2,115,706		8,420	600	2,154,726
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	2,022,822	6,600	90,137	600	2,120,159
New York	4,156,206	80,708	150,816		4,387,730
Pennsylvania	2,801,328	153,970	210,269		3,165,567
Sub-total	8,980,356	241,278	451,222	600	9,673,456
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	1,959,775	2,655,929	2,100	16,417	4,634,221
Indiana	802,151	373,245	600		1,175,996
Iowa	144,018	368,799	5,007	6,218	524,042
Kansas	88,971	239,849		900	329,720
Michigan	735,078	895,656			1,630,734
Minnesota	118,910	478,614	1,000		598,524
Missouri	643,724	401,624	1,660	1,500	1,048,508
Nebraska	60,808	315,816	2,000		378,624
North Dakota	168	81,387			81,555
Ohio	1,575,598	329,556			1,905,154
South Dakota	8,100	96,145	4,000		108,245
Wisconsin	349,890	497,794	1,600		849,284
Sub-total	6,487,191	6,734,414	17,967	25,035	13,264,607
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	648,516		400		648,916
Arkansas	250,729	17,003		525	268,257
Delaware	62,244		446		62,690
District of Columbia	91,503		7,072		98,575
Florida	878,814		102,321	135,900	1,117,035
Georgia	1,406,379		700	8,260	1,415,339
Kentucky	568,124		100		568,224
Louisiana	804,834		1,234	11,499	817,567
Maryland	919,032		34,069		953,101
Mississippi	366,939		670	4,097	371,706
North Carolina	1,032,609		15,395	660	1,048,664
Oklahoma	300,317	62,555			362,872
South Carolina	450,339		570		450,909
Tennessee	923,184			4,302	927,486
Texas	1,626,375	360,876	30,907	1,280	2,019,438
Virginia	666,921	14,840	64,906		746,667
West Virginia	206,754	1,520	250		208,524
Sub-total	11,203,613	456,794	259,040	166,523	12,085,970
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	9,851	3,621			13,472
Arizona	117,483	55,488			172,971
California	1,538,049	1,834,022	29,997		3,402,068
Colorado	22,397	284,208			306,605
Idaho	15,168	55,823			70,991
Montana	7,934	78,143			86,077
Nevada	17,137	12,728			29,865
New Mexico	22,658	43,933			66,591
Oregon	137,362	167,505	7,450	600	312,917
Utah	18,790	138,267			157,057
Washington	165,561	319,193	12,529		497,283
Wyoming	1,681	18,741			20,422
Sub-total	2,074,071	3,011,672	49,976	600	5,136,319
Grand total	30,890,937	10,444,158	786,625	193,358	42,315,078

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 18. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-March 1963 and 1962

State and Region	Cane sugar		Beet		Total all	
	refiners		processors		Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	344	312			346	314
Maine	171	150			171	150
Massachusetts	1,342	1,225			1,344	1,237
New Hampshire	86	83			86	83
Rhode Island	120	114			125	121
Vermont	83	61			83	82
Sub-total	2,146	1,945			2,155	1,987
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	2,023	1,678	6		2,120	1,833
New York	4,156	4,045	81	112	4,388	4,352
Pennsylvania	2,801	2,687	154	10	3,165	2,935
Sub-total	8,980	8,410	241	122	9,673	9,120
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	1,960	1,997	2,656	2,171	4,634	4,193
Indiana	802	700	373	264	1,176	966
Iowa	144	105	369	319	524	430
Kansas	89	89	240	196	330	286
Michigan	735	739	896	677	1,631	1,420
Minnesota	119	84	478	374	599	459
Missouri	644	563	402	395	1,048	965
Nebraska	61	50	316	258	379	309
North Dakota	*	*	81	63	82	64
Ohio	1,575	1,525	329	281	1,905	1,809
South Dakota	8	5	96	91	108	97
Wisconsin	350	254	498	455	849	724
Sub-total	6,487	6,111	6,734	5,554	13,265	11,722
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	649	577			649	594
Arkansas	251	233	17	23	268	256
Delaware	62	64			63	66
District of Columbia	92	88			99	101
Florida	879	719			1,117	1,007
Georgia	1,406	1,317			1,415	1,335
Kentucky	568	526			568	531
Louisiana	805	842			818	870
Maryland	919	800			953	888
Mississippi	367	357			372	362
North Carolina	1,033	886			1,049	928
Oklahoma	300	269	63	59	363	328
South Carolina	450	445			451	457
Tennessee	923	710			927	725
Texas	1,626	1,587	361	313	2,019	1,906
Virginia	667	517	15	3	747	638
West Virginia	207	180	1	5	208	189
Sub-total	11,204	10,117	457	403	12,086	11,181
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	10	7	4	4	14	11
Arizona	117	102	56	57	173	159
California	1,538	1,476	1,834	1,530	3,402	3,015
Colorado	22	19	284	235	306	254
Idaho	15	13	56	55	71	68
Montana	8	8	78	71	86	79
Nevada	17	17	13	11	30	28
New Mexico	23	22	44	42	67	64
Oregon	137	121	168	157	313	278
Utah	19	17	138	116	157	133
Washington	166	147	319	288	497	435
Wyoming	2	2	18	18	20	20
Sub-total	2,074	1,951	3,012	2,584	5,136	4,544
Grand total	30,891	28,534	10,444	8,663	42,315	38,554

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 19. - Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, first quarter 1963

UNITED STATES						
Product or business of buyer	Beet	Cane	Imported	Total	Liquid sugar included	
	(Total)	(Total)	D. C. (Total)	All sugar	in totals	
					Beets	Cane
Hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,876,600	3,614,486	91,601	5,582,687	34,142	576,341
Confectionery and related products	1,106,711	3,002,062	146,430	4,255,203	30,055	730,248
Ice cream and dairy products	617,367	1,148,040	11,930	1,777,337	200,425	773,164
Beverages	1,209,679	4,643,703	48,872	5,902,254	371,216	2,799,386
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	1,389,690	1,610,362	147,773	3,147,825	120,078	528,822
Multiple and all other food uses	218,383	1,108,477	3,486	1,330,346	33,534	270,291
Non-food products	<u>19,950</u>	<u>344,261</u>	<u>4,653</u>	<u>368,864</u>	<u>1,089</u>	<u>93,938</u>
<u>Sub-total</u>	6,438,380	15,471,391	454,745	22,364,516	790,539	5,772,190
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	25,364	336,653	150	362,167	0	13,871
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	2,598,694	9,038,230	207,254	11,844,178	13,201	40,411
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,249,606	4,804,118	123,206	6,176,930	9,978	92,190
All other deliveries, in- cluding deliveries to Government agencies	<u>132,114</u>	<u>387,748</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>521,132</u>	<u>7,894</u>	<u>163</u>
<u>Sub-total</u>	4,005,778	14,566,749	331,880	18,904,407	31,073	146,635
TOTAL DELIVERIES	10,444,158	30,038,140	786,625	41,268,923	821,612	5,918,825
Deliveries in consumer- size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	2,140,946	10,911,616	122,206	13,174,768		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	2,908,494	4,450,831	0	7,359,325		

^{1/} Represents approximately 97.5 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 20 - Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1963 and percentage change from first quarter 1962

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights 1/						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	5,582,687	197,054	1,408,229	2,329,742	1,030,257	617,405
Confectionery and related products	4,255,203	348,426	2,095,627	1,118,449	374,027	318,674
Ice cream and dairy products	1,777,337	81,864	360,614	618,603	464,996	251,260
Beverages	5,902,254	210,972	1,290,341	1,591,043	2,233,133	576,765
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	3,147,825	232,747	649,699	1,021,398	635,846	608,135
Multiple and all other food uses	1,330,346	49,725	391,350	398,318	129,856	361,097
Non-food products	368,864	9,502	97,297	102,455	154,162	5,448
<u>Sub-total</u>	22,364,516	1,130,290	6,293,157	7,180,008	5,022,277	2,738,784
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	362,167	27,330	61,882	50,779	78,750	143,426
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	11,844,178	606,776	1,727,281	3,991,215	4,052,855	1,466,051
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	6,176,930	379,250	1,434,736	1,722,635	1,967,466	672,843
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	521,132	10,478	117,196	104,317	174,547	114,594
<u>Sub-total</u>	18,904,407	1,023,834	3,341,095	5,868,946	6,273,618	2,396,914
TOTAL DELIVERIES	41,268,923	2,154,124	9,634,252	13,048,954	11,295,895	5,135,698
Percentage change from first quarter 1962						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+ 9.3	+ 5.4	+ 3.4	+ 11.4	+ 11.7	+ 12.7
Confectionery and related products	+ 5.6	- 14.4	+ 6.6	+ 2.1	+ 22.9	+ 23.7
Ice cream and dairy products	+ 9.6	+ 2.5	- 12.6	+ 15.8	+ 18.7	+ 23.6
Beverages	+ 15.0	+ 9.6	+ 11.6	+ 10.1	+ 17.2	+ 32.8
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+ 24.2	+103.0	+ 16.0	+ 28.6	+ 20.9	+ 12.6
Multiple and all other food uses	+ 12.4	+ 39.4	+ 4.1	+ 1.1	+ 17.6	+ 35.1
Non-food products	+ 21.4	+ 18.1	- 9.0	+ 23.4	+ 48.9	+130.7
<u>Sub-total</u>	+ 12.3	+ 10.3	+ 6.0	+ 11.5	+ 17.8	+ 21.6
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+ 15.8	+ 2.4	+ 7.3	+ 47.1	+ 15.9	+ 13.9
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	+ 7.1	+ 9.9	+ 3.8	+ 20.9	+ 0.5	- 3.1
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+ 7.6	+ 1.9	+ 3.1	+ 11.7	+ 4.4	+ 22.6
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+ 11.2	- 5.8	+103.7	+ 62.8	- 25.4	+ 12.5
<u>Sub-total</u>	+ 7.5	+ 6.4	+ 5.4	+ 18.8	+ 0.9	+ 4.7
TOTAL	+ 10.1	+ 8.4	+ 5.8	+ 14.7	+ 7.8	+ 13.1

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 21. - Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs.) first quarter

1963			
Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}			
United States	11,033,822	2,140,946	13,174,768
New England	739,056	-	739,056
Middle Atlantic	2,251,069	2,260	2,253,329
North Central and West, combined ^{2/}	3,265,970	2,099,123	5,365,093
South	4,777,727	39,563	4,817,290

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

^{2/} Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 3,641,927; West, 1,723,166.

Table 22. - Deliveries of packaged, bulk, and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during first quarter 1963 and 1962

First Quarter Year	Region						U. S. Total	Type of sugar	
	New		Middle		North			Beet	Cane
	England	Atlantic	South	Central	West				
1,000 hundredweights ^{1/}									
(1) Total direct deliveries									
1963	2,154	9,634	11,296	13,049	5,136	41,269	10,444	30,825	
1962	1,986	9,110	10,481	11,379	4,543	37,499	8,663	28,836	
Change	+ 168	+ 524	+ 815	+1,670	+ 593	+3,770	+1,781	+1,989	
(2) Consumer size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)									
1963	739	2,254	4,817	3,642	1,723	13,175	2,141	11,034	
1962	695	2,216	4,484	3,206	1,569	12,170	1,873	10,297	
Change	+44	+38	+333	+436	+154	+1,005	+268	+737	
(3) Other deliveries industrial and institutional									
1963	1,415	7,380	6,479	9,407	3,413	28,094	8,303	19,791	
1962	1,291	6,894	5,997	8,173	2,974	25,329	6,790	18,539	
Change	+ 124	+ 486	+ 482	+1,234	+ 439	+2,765	+1,513	+1,252	
(a) Bulk granulated									
1963	241	2,181	865	3,041	1,031	7,359	2,908	4,451	
1962	191	2,207	713	2,357	976	6,444	2,231	4,213	
Change	+ 50	- 26	+ 152	+ 684	+ 55	+ 915	+ 677	+ 238	
(b) Liquid sugar									
1963	501	2,496	1,286	1,633	825	6,741	822	5,919	
1962	471	2,367	1,119	1,467	677	6,101	622	5,479	
Change	+ 30	+ 129	+ 167	+ 166	+ 148	+ 640	+ 200	+ 440	
(c) Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)									
1963	673	2,703	4,328	4,733	1,557	13,994	4,573	9,421	
1962	629	2,320	4,165	4,349	1,321	12,784	3,937	8,847	
Change	+ 44	+383	+163	+384	+236	+1,210	+ 636	+ 574	

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Note: Corrections in Sugar Reports 131, Tables 23 and 27: (Changes from figures shown for 1962)

Bulk Granulated	South -210	West +210
Industrial Packages	South +210	West -210

Table 23. -Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1963 and percentage change from first quarter 1962

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
100-pound bag equivalent						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,216,225	54,761	245,737	486,189	280,014	149,524
Confectionery and related products	158,626	603	101,395	38,967	10,281	7,380
Ice cream and dairy products	35,716	1,065	7,507	14,802	5,161	7,181
Beverages	137,811	1,500	72,603	40,534	9,470	13,704
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies preserves, etc.	125,513	890	19,444	44,129	50,297	10,753
Multiple and all other food uses	152,871	4,882	38,115	61,401	29,379	19,094
Non-food products	<u>359,376</u>	<u>86,409</u>	<u>101,896</u>	<u>91,830</u>	<u>73,319</u>	<u>5,922</u>
Sub-total	2,186,138	150,110	586,697	777,852	457,921	213,558
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	66,882	1,021	2,302	50,375	3,580	9,604
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>12,930</u>	<u>5,430</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,220</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>3,130</u>
Sub-total	79,812	6,451	4,802	51,595	4,230	12,734
TOTAL SALES	2,265,950	156,561	591,499	829,447	462,151	226,292
Percentage change from first quarter 1962.						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+ 10.9	+ 21.6	+ 17.8	+ 14.5	+ 5.8	- 2.9
Confectionery and related products	+ 20.9	+ 66.6	+ 29.0	- 1.0	+ 45.5	+ 26.5
Ice cream and dairy products	- 2.3	- 8.2	- 11.2	- 17.9	+ 18.3	+ 58.2
Beverages	- 1.3	+ 205.5	+ 3.9	- 2.4	- 22.2	- 12.1
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies preserves, etc.	+ 18.9	+ 26.4	+ 7.3	+ 22.6	+ 33.8	- 18.2
Multiple and all other food uses	+ 2.1	- 34.4	- 5.9	+ 29.7	- 25.4	+ 27.2
Non-food products	<u>- 7.5</u>	<u>- 23.3</u>	<u>+ 5.9</u>	<u>+ 26.5</u>	<u>- 27.9</u>	<u>+ 10.9</u>
Sub-total	+ 6.8	- 10.6	+ 12.8	+ 14.5	- 1.9	+ 0.1
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	- 11.7	- 44.7	+ 4.1	- 14.2	- 19.6	+ 13.0
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>- 37.4</u>	<u>+ 461.5</u>	<u>- 73.4</u>	<u>- 84.9</u>	<u>+ 51.9</u>	<u>+ 77.5</u>
Sub-total	- 17.2	+ 129.4	- 58.7	- 22.8	- 13.3	+ 24.1
Total	+ 5.7	- 8.2	+ 11.2	+ 11.2	- 2.1	+ 1.2

1/ Reported as produced and sold (typically dextrose hydrate) and exclude small amounts to competitors as well as small quantities used in miscellaneous mixes.

Table 24. - Sugar prices

Year and month	:Raw cane sugar -spot price:		Quota premiums ^{3/} and discounts	: Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) ^{4/} :		
	: Domestic :			: Chicago : Pacific :		
	:Sugar at N.Y.: "World" :			: Eastern : West : Coast :		
	:duty paid ^{1/} : Sugar ^{2/} :					
Cents per pound						
1958-62 Monthly Average	6.31	3.10	+2.31	8.71	8.73	9.02
1961 Monthly Average	6.30	2.91	+2.45	8.36	8.59	8.84
1962 Monthly Average	6.45	2.98	+2.58	9.07	8.95	9.07
1962						
May	6.43	2.60	+2.95	9.05	9.00	9.03
June	6.45	2.63	+2.94	9.10	9.00	9.20
July	6.39	2.92	+2.59	9.15	9.00	9.20
August	6.54	3.24	+2.42	9.15	9.00	9.20
September	6.43	3.18	+2.37	9.15	9.00	9.20
October	6.52	3.28	+2.35	9.15	9.00	9.20
November	6.44	3.65	+1.90	9.15	9.00	9.20
December	6.54	4.29	+1.36	9.12	9.02	9.22
1963						
January	6.70	5.41	+0.40	9.03	9.28	9.40
February	6.80	6.06	-0.15	9.25	9.20	9.40
March	7.04	6.62	-0.47	9.30	9.20	9.51
April	8.26	7.65	-0.28	9.50	9.40	9.66
Last 12-Month Average	6.71	4.29	+1.53	9.18	9.09	9.28

Year and month	: Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) ^{4/} :						: Refined Retail U. S. Average
	: North : South : Chicago : Pacific :						
	: East : East : Gulf : West : Coast :						
Cents per pound							
1958-62 Monthly Average	9.41	9.23	9.20	8.93	9.04	11.56	
1961 Monthly Average	9.40	9.25	9.23	8.76	8.84	11.77	
1962 Monthly Average	9.60	9.17	9.03	9.15	9.07	11.70	
1962							
May	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.03	11.64	
June	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.20	11.68	
July	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.20	11.72	
August	9.62	9.12	8.94	9.20	9.20	11.72	
September	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.76	
October	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.76	
November	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.78	
December	9.72	9.22	9.12	9.22	9.22	11.76	
1963							
January	9.99	9.48	9.29	9.28	9.40	11.76	
February	10.05	9.55	9.35	9.40	9.40	11.88	
March	10.16	9.66	9.46	9.40	9.51	11.94	
April	10.89	10.40	10.23	9.60	9.66	12.00	
Last 12-Month Average	9.86	9.39	9.22	9.28	9.28	11.78	

^{1/} Spot prices during 1928-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

^{2/} Spot prices during 1958-60 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar F.A.S. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but F.O.B. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

^{3/} For 1958-60 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢) computed freight from Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges, and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

^{4/} These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 25. - Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end Stocks ^{1/}	
	Cane sugar	Beet	Cane sugar	Beet
	refiners	Processors	refiners	Processors
1,000 short tons, raw value				
1958-62 monthly average	546	197	291	874
1961 monthly average	553	198	292	932
1962 monthly average	587	210	267	863
<u>1962</u>				
May	616	47	280	863
June	692	47	276	687
July	656	47	284	521
August	720	71	238	321
September	591	122	255	186
October	588	584	236	571
November	591	656	264	1,043
December	551	551	253	1,368
<u>1963</u>				
January	519	264	225	1,461
February	472	74	273	1,367
March	638	20	234	1,168
April ^{2/}	642	37	213	1,008
Last 12-month average	606	210	253	880

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.^{2/} Preliminary.

Table 26. - Raw sugar receipts of quota and non-quota purchases for consumption in continental United States, 1962

Area of Origin	Month of Arrival												Year
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 Short tons, raw value												
By Area of Origin													
Domestic													
Hawaii	56	41	70	22	107	235	101	114	121	81	73	57	1,078
Puerto Rico	0	46	131	111	116	98	122	81	47	4			756
Virgin Islands							11						11
Sub-total	56	87	201	133	223	333	234	195	168	85	73	57	1,845
Foreign													
Philippines	49	36	107	142	180	136	200	124	52	37	26	120	1,209
Dominican Republic	59	54	53	109	77	124	79	79	76	45	70	32	857
Peru	37	54	57	51	26	65	26	-	26	98	54	31	525
Mexico	51	74	60	90	81	33							389
Brazil	13		16		12	40	8	34	84	106	35	43	391
British West Indies					10			40	31	73	24	3	181
Australia								14	45	90			149
India		6	40	3		49			15		24	8	145
Republic of China	20				18	17				11	48	4	118
South Africa								19	51	14		9	93
Ecuador								3	34		30		67
Colombia			9	6	10	5	2	4	5		12	13	66
Turkey									24	23	18		65
Other countries			16	3	14	23	15	16	47	43	38	7	222
Sub-total	229	224	358	404	428	492	330	333	490	540	379	270	4,477
Total	285	311	559	537	651	825	564	528	658	625	452	327	6,322
By Port of Entry													
All Areas													
Boston	22	51	27	50	36	49	39	50	34	46	51	22	477
New York	127	70	153	132	157	152	136	114	141	161	136	135	1,614
Philadelphia	27	52	77	87	82	110	53	65	59	136	71	60	879
Baltimore	31	43	54	23	56	59	46	42	41	47	50	43	535
Savannah	0	0	13	12	47	44	23	17	40	33	4	0	233
New Orleans 1/	16	54	143	166	197	234	177	126	215	122	77	10	1,537
Galveston	6	0	34	44	48	34	34	31	28	11	14	0	284
San Francisco	56	41	58	23	28	143	56	83	100	69	49	57	763
Total	285	311	559	537	651	825	564	528	658	625	452	327	6,322
Domestic only													
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	10	44	22	33	12	33	0	0	4	0	0	158
Philadelphia	0	12	12	24	36	65	12	33	10	0	0	0	204
Baltimore	0	0	36	0	12	24	12	24	0	0	12	0	120
Savannah	0	0	0	0	23	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	45
New Orleans	0	24	41	65	43	55	76	24	36	1	12	0	377
Galveston	0	0	10	22	48	34	34	31	11	11	0	0	201
San Francisco	56	41	58	0	28	143	56	83	100	69	49	57	740
Total	56	87	201	133	223	333	234	195	168	85	73	57	1,845

1/ Includes sugar to inland points.

Table 26 - (Continued) Raw sugar receipts of quota and non-quota purchases for consumption in continental United States, 1962

Area of Origin	Port of Entry								All Ports
	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Savannah	New Orleans	Galveston	San Francisco	
1,000 Short tons, raw value									
<u>Domestic</u>									
Hawaii		23	21	12	45	46	191	740	1,078
Puerto Rico		124	183	108	-	331	10		756
Virgin Islands		11							11
Sub-total		158	204	120	45	377	201	740	1,845
<u>Foreign</u>									
Philippines		661	210	117	23	164	11	23	1,209
Dominican Republic	390	139	50	136	20	122			857
Peru		132	96	71	50	176			525
Mexico	41	48	27	12	37	183	41		389
Brazil		105	107	7	27	114	31		391
British West Indies	23	82	35	15	18	8			181
Australia		61	57			31			149
India		77		26		42			145
Republic of China		26	31			61			118
South Africa		37		13		43			93
Ecuador		24				43			67
Colombia			25		5	36			66
Turkey		20			4	41			65
Other countries	23	44	37	18	4	96			222
Sub-total	477	1,456	675	415	188	1,160	83	23	4,477
Total	477	1,614	879	535	233	1,537	284	763	6,322

1/ Includes sugar to inland points.

Table 27 - Direct-consumption sugar receipts of quota and non-quota purchases, continental United States, 1962

States, 1901		Port of Entry							
Area of Origin or Months	New	Phila-	Balti-	Virginia	Wil-	Florida	Washington:	Other	All Ports
	York	delphia:	more	custom	mington:	custom	and Oregon:		
				district:	N. C.	district:			
1,000 Short tons, raw value									
By Area of Origin									
Hawaii							1	5	6
Puerto Rico	55	22	31	8		31		1	148
Philippines	4	3	11	1		2	9	17	47
Full duty countries	15	9	20	5	2	7	2	12	72
Total	74	34	62	14	2	40	12	35	273
By Month of Arrival									
January	6	4	8			1		*	19
February	4	2	4			2			12
March	6	4	6	2		4	*	5	27
April	6	1	4	4	2	3		*	20
May	9	4	10	2		5	2	6	38
June	9	3	4			3	4	8	31
July	12	4	7			8	*	5	36
August	4	2	5	1		10	2	2	26
September	5	0	7	4		3	1	*	20
October	5	5	1			1	2	2	16
November	5	2	4			*	1	2	14
December	3	3	2	1				5	14
Total	74	34	62	14	2	40	12	35	273

1/ Boston, 2; Los Angeles, 8; San Francisco, 7; San Diego, 1; Charleston, S. C., 3; Houston, 3; Mobile, 4; Detroit, 1; New Orleans, 6.

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Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
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